

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM

FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO.

REPORT

STAT

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

Bilten Ministarstva Industrije NR Srbije (Bulletin of Ministry of Industry, Peoples' Republic of Serbia), Vol I, No 1, 1949.

Color No 1 becomes somewhat paler after grinding, but is still a pure red. This is not changed in water, while an oily medium definitely intensifies

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION

RESTRICTED

Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/07/18 : CIA-RDP80-00809A000600230934-0

RESTRICTED

STAT

without changing the purity of the red color. Consequently, the pigment obtained from this earth should be used for oil rather than water paints. With the addition of 3 - 5 percent synthetic red iron oxide, this earth color can be used for preparing Pompeian Red.

Red earth No 2 in the form of dust is a very brilliant red, more attractive than No 1, and very satisfactory for water color, while in an oil medium it seems dull and inexpressive. Without any admixture, this earth can be made into English Red for water color.

No 3 is a red with a dark brown cast. Its properties as an ingredient of paint resemble those of No 2, except that it is a little deeper in shade and has a brown cast. No 3 can be used for making decorative pigments to be used for producing fashion brown shades. It is also suitable for tinting.

The yellow earth pigment listed under No 4 is a sandy-limonite ocher. But even from this kind of earth an ocher of brighter and more lively tone can be obtained by ordinary grinding and wind sifting. Attempts to adapt this ocher to the oil process have not produced satisfactory results; however, mixed with a water-color binder, this ocher has proved to be satisfactory for decorating, so that it can be classed as a lime ocher.

Earth color No 5 is an especially pure color with a bright yellow tone, in contrast to earth color No 4. In its powdered state it retains its essential intensity of color. By the grinding and separation of the small particles with a wind sifter, a very fine quality ocher is obtained. By washing this earth color, a paint similar in quality to the French ocher "citron" can be obtained, but its shade in the powdered state is a little brighter than the French ocher. In experiments this ocher has proved to be a very good color for oil, water and tempera technique. For use in lacquer, a little synthetic yellow iron oxide (3 - 5 percent) must be added. Experience has shown that this ocher satisfies all the requirements of an earth color of excellent quality. To the best of our knowledge, this is the finest ocher to be found in Yugoslavia.

Of considerably less importance than the raw materials mentioned above, but nevertheless worthy of mention is the gray shale found under No 6. In structure this shale is hard but brittle, so that it can be ground relatively easily into fine powder. Experiments have shown that this material can be used as a filler in the preparation of surfaces for varnishing.

From one of the samples of No 7 earth examined, it has been established that this material is not chalk, as the natives claim, but white calcareo-siliceous shale. By a further laboratory analysis it has been found that this shale in a finely ground condition fixes basic organic colors very well, preserving the intensity and purity of their color. Accordingly it can be used successfully in the production of wall green, false ultramarine, wine red, and other decorative colors.

The green earth found under No 8 is not actually a color, although it is a somewhat brighter green than the Alpine green earth, but it is an excellent raw material for fixing basic organic colors. Thus, for example, used as a binder for brilliant green in a proportion of 100 : 0.5, it produces a very bright, pure green paint. By using this green earth in an oil vehicle, many shades of unusual brilliance can be obtained, with relatively small quantities of organic pigment. It is particularly well adapted to the making of wall greens (chalky) and wine red (with magenta).

It is of great importance that an examination of the deposits be made by trained geologists and miners to determine their capabilities. Such exploration would be of particular value in Serbia, if it were not limited to the minerals that have already been found.

- E N D -

- 2 -

RESTRICTED